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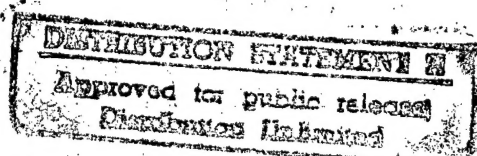
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SIAN TEXTILE MILLS AND DYEING PLANTS ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION

- COMMUNIST CHINA -



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SIAN TEXTILE MILLS AND DYEING PLANTS ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Chinese-language daily newspaper, Jen-min Jih-pao (People's Daily), Peiping, 28 May 1960, page 7.]

During the technical innovation movement, Sian textile mills and dyeing plants broke the boundary of individual plants and developed a continuous production process among these mills and plants. This represents a new development in interplant Communist cooperation.

Despite the proximity in location of the Sian Textile Mill, the Hsin-hsi-pei Dyeing Plant, the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills, more than 10 processes were required in the past to move the finished goods from the textile weaving mills to the dyeing plants for processing. These goods were first inspected, combed, measured, packed and having trade mark affixed to them before they were checked out. Then they were transferred to the trade department for delivery to the dyeing plants. After the trade department and the dyeing plants completed the check-in procedure, the cloth was transferred to warehouses. It must be unpacked and inspected and sewn together one bolt after another before the cloth can be finished and dyed. Apparently this series of operations in the finishing shop of the weaving plant and the lint removing shop of the dyeing plant involved much duplication resulting in the waste of labor and facilities. In some instances production in the dyeing plants was interrupted because of a lack of transport facilities or delays in moving the textile goods from the weaving plant to the dyeing plant. Furthermore, much waste of cloth came as a result of cutting and sewing of the cloth several times during the entire operation. In fact, the cloth that is wasted in opening, cutting and sewing of the bolts of cloth in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills, and the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant amounts to thousands of meters annually.

During the technical innovation movement, workers of the textile mills and dyeing plants enthusiastically suggested measures to break the interplant boundaries for the development of a joint production process. They were supported by the management and the Communist Party organizations in these plants. The party committees organized meetings of workers to discuss the problems involved.

Workers argued that in order to be true to the meaning of a technical revolution, all measures unfavorable to production, particularly the boundary between plants must be removed. After thorough discussions, action was taken to make physical preparation for the formation of a continuous operation. Under the leadership of the party secretaries of the plants, the Sian Textile Mill and the Hsin-hsi-pei Dyeing Plant removed the walls that separated these two plants and formed a joint production line in five or six days. Henceforth, the cloth produced at the Sian Textile Mill is transferred directly to the dyeing plant(s) lint removing shop without going through the finishing shop of the weaving plant. A similar process has been created between the Sian Textile Mill and the Sian Knitting Plant thus reducing the complex procedure of check-out and check-in. Likewise, a production flow line has also been formed among the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills and the Hsi-pai First Dyeing Plant.

Despite of the fact that the continuous production process was established not long ago, it has shown many advantages. According to preliminary estimates, the continuous process among the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills and the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant has led to the economizing of 8,300 square meters of warehouse and plant space, 445 workers, and 66 units of cloth measuring, drying, finishing and packing machines and 48,900 kilowatts of electricity annually. The saving in capital is estimated to be more than 960,000 yuan.

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